We Claim:

1. A method for growing circoviruses, in particular porcine circoviruses (PCV), which comprises circoviruses obtained from an infected cell culture being, after one or more passages in cultures of porcine, bovine or human cells, developed in these cell cultures and a cytopathogenic effect occurring thereby.

2. A method for neutralizing or removing circoviruses from biological material, which comprises treating it with an antibody-containing substrate such as porcine serum or human immunoglobulin or subjecting it to a pasteurization method.

3. A method for detecting and quantifying antibodies directed against circoviruses by the ELISA method, which comprises circoviruses being incubated, after adsorption onto a support material, with the serum to be investigated and thus being bound to a primary antibody present in the serum, and subsequently a secondary, labeled antibody directed against the primary antibody being brought into contact therewith, and then the signal emitted by the bound, labeled antibody being measured.

4. A method for detecting and quantifying the circovirus antigen by the ELISA method, which comprises an antibody against circoviruses which is bound to a support material being incubated with the serum to be investigated for circovirus antigen, and thus the antigen being bound, and the latter being brought into contact with a labeled antibody directed against the antigen and, after the unbound, labeled

labeled antibody has been washed out, the signal emitted by the bound, labeled antibody being measured.

5. A vaccine, which comprises inactivated or avirulent circoviruses.

6. A diagnostic aid which comprises inactivated or avirulent circoviruses.

7. The use of circoviruses for investigating the capacity of a method for manufacturing pharmaceuticals of biological origin, of additives for the manufacture of pharmaceuticals or of a diagnostic aid to inactivate and/or remove circoviruses or related viruses.

8. A method of growing a porcine circovirus (PCV), comprising culturing porcine cells that are infected with PWD circovirus type A (PCVA) and/or PWD circovirus of type B (PCVB).

9. A method of neutralizing or removing a porcine circovirus (PCV) from a host, comprising administering to a host at least one antibody chosen from mono- and polyclonal antibodies, fragments of mono- and polyclonal antibodies, and chimeric antibodies, wherein said antibodies are capable of specifically recognizing a polypeptide expressed by porcine circovirus (PVC).

10. A method for detecting and quantifying antibodies directed against circoviruses by the ELISA method, which comprises depositing a polypeptide expressed by a porcine circovirus (PCV) in the wells of a microtiter plate, introducing into said wells a biological sample containing PCV to be analyzed, incubating the microtiter plate, introducing into said wells of the microtiter plate labeled antibodies

into said wells a biological sample containing PCV to be analyzed, incubating the microtiter plate, introducing into said wells of the microtiter plate labeled antibodies directed against pig immunoglobulins, the labeling of these antibodies having been carried out with the aid of an enzyme selected from those which are capable of hydrolyzing a substrate by modifying the absorption of the radiation of the substrate, at least at a determined wavelength, and detecting, by comparison with a control test, of the quantity of hydrolyzed substrate.

11. A vaccine, which comprises an attenuated or inactivated viral particle comprising a nucleotide sequence coding for a polypeptide of PWD circovirus.

12. A kit for diagnosing infection by a PWD circovirus, which comprises an attenuated or inactivated viral particle comprising a nucleotide sequence coding for a polypeptide of PWD circovirus.